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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone's new Irish Home Rule bill was published .-- The popular agitation in favor of the German Army bill is increasing. == Mr. MacInnes (Liberal) was elected to Parliament for Hexham, and Mr. Jordan (anti-Parnellite) for South Meath. === The striking cotton spinners in Lancashire have agreed to accept a reduction of 2 1-2 per cent in their wages.

Congress.-Both branches in session. ate: The Sherman amendment to the Sundry Civil bill authorizing a 3 per cent bond issue was discussed and agreed to: Judge Howell E. Supreme Court was confirmed. - House: The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed.

Pomestic.-Mr. Carlisle spent the day at Lakesion unlikely; the two remaining Cabinet places were not fixed. === General E. A. Carr, U. S. A., retirement. == By a decision of the court in House is practically upheld. === The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association found that Stamboul's 2 07 1-2 record was properly made. = Paul Neumann, envoy of the ex-Queen of Hawaii, was at the Capitol to see Senators concerning the proposed annexation.

City and Suburban.-The heaviest snow since the blizzard of 1888 fell; many people in the sub-Pacific Railroad investigating committee made a report condemning the present management of the road == The Ohio Society held its annual dinner. = Reading completely monopolized attention, the transactions in it amounting to about 515,000 shares in a total business of 693,000 shares. It rallied over 1 per cent at one time, but closed virtually at its lowest point with a loss of 4 per cent. Money on call was nominal at

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair, with slight chappes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest. 20: average, 25 1-8.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill was issued yesterday for the first time to the public, and out the world. in another portion of our columns to-day will be found a cabled account of the principal provisions of this great measure, which appears destined to satisfy at last the legitimate and leng-neglected demands of oppressed Ireland.

The trial of Hugh O'Donnell at Pittsburg on a charge of murder in connection with the Hemestead strike terminated yesterday in a verdict for acquittal. He was accused of having been an active participant in the riot during which T. J. Conners, a Pinkerton detective, received a fatal wound. This ends the Homestead trials until the March term of the court, and it is considered likely that the other cases will stand over until June, the men now in fail being meanwhile admitted to bail.

All the mails were greatly delayed yesterday by the snow in reaching this city, those from the South and Southwest arriving as much as five hours behind time. The snowfall continued at intervals until noon, and by that time it had attained a depth of a foot and a half on the level, with the result that traffic on the surface car lines was only maintained with the utmest difficulty. Only small comfort was to be obtained from the officials of the weather bureau, who, instead of holding out any prospect of a thaw, announce that a cold wave of perature is now on its way to New-York.

Sharp at one yesterday afternoon the torch was applied to the old recention hospital at the foot of Sixteenth-st., which has done duty as a temporary pesthouse for nearly twenty years. Condemned by the Health Department. which is about to erect a much larger and more commodious building devoted to the same purposes on the site, it was decided that the most judicious method of disposing of the old structure would be by fire. Any other means would necessarily have exposed the workmen engaged in the process of demolition to the danger of infection by the germs of smallpox, yellow fever, cholera and other contagious diseases that have received treatment within its walls.

A dispatch from Mascoutab, Ill., is another attestation of the proverb that truth is stranger than fiction. A German, living in the southern part of that State, who recently died, left his widow, who resides in Germany, an extraordinary legacy, being nothing less than his heart

should be forwarded to Germany to his widow. about the house.

ME. GLADSTONES TASK.

The passage of the Home Rule bill to the second reading is now generally conceded in London to be a foregone conclusion. The debate has already brought out Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen in opposition to the measure, and as they are the chief Unionist leaders it is fair to assume that their argument will not be materially strengthened before March 13, when the test vote will occur on the general principle of the bill. Their speeches have been power-25 ets. ful pleas against Home Rule, but are not likely to detach from Mr. Gladstone a single supporter. Their strongest ground has been destructive criticism of the artificial compromise by which Irish representation is to be retained Tribune: 2 cents a copy on Daity Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be raid by subscriber.

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Mela office of The Tribune, 154 Nasani-et. New-York Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address sill correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York. conservative Liberals who dislike this radical measure, but the retention of Irish representation tends to reconcile them to it, since it is an outward sign of Imperial supremacy and unity.

Another strong argument presented by the Unionists against Home Rule has been based upon Ulster, or rather the Protestant half of it. As a large section of Mr. Gladstone's following represents Nonconformist and intensely Protestant constituencies this appeal is not without force, and the Unionists will probably do much to strengthen it by encouraging agitation in the north of Ireland against Home Rule during the next four weeks. The text of the measure, which is now revealed in detail, will disarm much of this opposition. The Irish Parliament is prohibited from enacting any law for the endowment or establishment of any Church, or for interference with worship and liberty of education, or for the imposition of any disability or the conferring of any privilege on account of religious belief. These rohibitions are so broad and unequivocal that Protestants in or out of Ulster will find it difficult to make out a case against Mr. Gladstone's bill on religious grounds. Moreover, the safeguards established for minoraly rights in the constitution of the Legislative Council with a high property franchise are unexpectedly strong and favorable to Ulster. For these reasons we do not believe that the

Unionist leaders will succeed in defeating the second reading. Both sections of the Nationalists will vote for it to a man, and the entire Liberal column will follow Mr. Gladstone in the final division. The logic of the situation Jackson's appointment as Associate Justice of the | will confirm the loyalty of his most insubordinate and least manageable supporters-the extreme Radicals. Let the passage of the bill on the second reading and also through the comwood with Mr. Cleveland; he thinks an extra ses- mittee be conceded, and a conflict with the House of Lords follows as a matter of course There is everything in that forecast to induce has filed with the President a protest against his progressive Radicals to stand by Mr. Gladstone new, indifferent as they may be to Irish Kansas the constitutionality of the Republican | Home Rule as an abstract proposition. The rejection of the Home-Rule bill by the upper House after the electorate has placed a Miaistry in power for the express purpose of enacting it will naturally be followed by a popular agitation against the privileged class. dullest Radical will perceive the advantage of Prenes's jurisdiction. But if the Superintend having Mr. Gladstone head such an agitation. urbs suffered from exposure. --- The Northern and will work and vote for Home Rule more carnestly in view of the mevitable conquences.

The main difficulty with which Mr. Glad stone has had to contend during the last seven years has been that Home Rule is an Irish question and blacks democratic reforms in the 'nited Kingdom. He is now rapidly nearing a point where he will be able to appeal directly to the masses against the privileged classes. It will be a vantage ground on which he can reasonably hope to carry Home Rule. For revolutionary as Mr. Gladstone's policy appears to English Conservatives, it is in accord with the normal development of democratic tendencies and the progress of civilization through-

AIMING FOR THE FURTHEST.

new site from which he can make a more direct | control of that company, and had intended by approach to the ice-cap. During the automa he such control to fertify its monopoly of the next season's work. Instead of starting on his of the combination, and a consequent relie did on his previous expedition, he purposes to influence, it is still somewhat too early to detination will be Independence Bay, on the bination would scarcely have permitted sto reach early in the season.

At Independence Bay, which was his furthest point on the first expedition, his force by affected. The Sugar Trust has only in firm will be divided. Three men will be detailed been abandoned, for the combination to conto follow the coast southward to Cape Bis- trol prices, to shut out of the market dealermarck, the limit of the German discoveries, who sell at any other than the prescribed absolutely Arctic proportions as regards tem- and thence to return over the ice-cap to the prices, and to take from consumers more than winter camp. Lieutenant Peary himself with a legitimate charge for refining, has been just one or two men will push north and complete as effective as if the trust had never been the survey of the coast and islands until he disturbed. The great collapse of the Distilling reaches the furthest point made by Lieutenant and Cattl- Feeding Company, which is in effect Lockwood of the Greely expedition. Whether the Whiskey Trust with a change of form or not be attempts a reconno's sauce from Lock- designed to evade the law, came somewhat wood Island toward the Pole, he confidently carlier. The Cordage and the Lead and other expects to survey the northernmost islands and trust stocks shared in the depression. Breadly to complete the map of Greenland without a speaking, the phenomenon in Wall Street is single break to Cape Bismarck. If the con-simply a manifestation of want of confidence ditions of the ice are favorable he will push in corporations which exist for the purpose of north over the Arctic Ocean and make as close warring against the public interest by sunan approach as possible to the Pole. If com- pressing free competition. pelled to do so, he will build an Esquiman house of stone and snow, pass a second winter

following season. This plan of operations is markedly different from that which Dr. Nansen is to carry out been in the past, it is perfectly well known simultaneously in the Polar seas. Lieutenant to all that the intent of the statutes is con-Peary's rival intends with twelve men to fol- mantly and deliberately disregarded by such low De Long's track in a small vessel which will hold together in the ice and drift with it across the apex of the Pole. That is a plan | the naked fact that they are fighting against -his material heart of flesh. It is explained beset with uncertainties, since it is yet to the purpose and soline with laws, and against

that the two, who were married many years | be demonstrated whether any craft can resist ago, became estranged, and that the husband | the tremendous ice pressures, and, moreover, declared that, although separated from his the direction and rapidity of the Polar curwife, his heart continued true to her. By way rents are almost wholly a matter of conof proving that he meant precisely what he jecture. Lieutenant Peary's main purpose, the said he directed in his will that his heart completion of the survey of Northern Greenland, is entirely practicable. If he returns It is to be hoped that the recipient of this after that object has been accomplished it will extraordinary present will receive it in the justify the effort which he makes virtually at spirit in which it was sent. But very possibly his own expense. If he finds in outlying masses nature of their operations arrays them in hosshe will find it an embarrassing thing to have of land beyond Lockwood Island an available tility to the laws and to public opinion. base for another advance toward the Pele, he will return with the prestige of having illustrated anew the old-time American spirit of adventure.

DRIVE THEM OUT.

Two lawbreaking ruffians and their satellites have lately been going through the familiar motions antecedent to a prize-fight. Whether both mean to make a match, or one or both would prefer not to reach an agreement, is uncertain; but the preliminary negotiations have been conducted in the customary manner, with the regular allowance of taunts and tiffs and demands, while the disorderly elements of society looked on with mingled admiration and anxiety. These proceedings have been taking place in this city, though one of the principals is not on the ground in person, being engaged somewhere out West in elevating the dramatic stage. Yesterday Superintendent Byrnes determined to take a hand in the game, and we hope that he will play it as well as he knows hew. His formal announcement that he will statute if they persist in their endeavors to arrange a fight has at least a welcome sound of virtue and authority, and it was not made It has been the custom of some overcompla-

cent communities in this part of the country to chastise with severe words the rulers and people of Southern and Western cities which are occasionally given over to champions and haps, a brief period when New-York could reproach other States for submitting more or less cheerfully to the disgrace of harbering and protecting prize-fight rs, without risk of being toned in return. But we have not recently enjoyed that immunity. Within the last year in the close neighborhood of this city and within the bounds and jurisdiction of this State numerous bloody encounters of the most revolting and permitious character have occurre without interference on the part of the au thorities or apprehension in the minds of th participants. The corrupt and turbulent baili wick of John Y. McKane has come to be the favorite scene of these brutal and impudent contests, but the arrangements have been fre quently made and the preceeds distributed in this city. There has never been any doubt a to the scope of the law, and there would have vailing influences had been opposed just ad o favorable to its violation. It is true that the Pool Bah of Gravesend has succeeded in producing abnormal conditions around him. tends over every part of the county, and Dis trict-Attorney Ridgway could have brought th lawbreakers to grief at any time if he ba regard of the statute which has been so holdly manifested there Mr. Hugh McLaughlin never conscaled his predilection for prize fights, and inasmuch as his influence is all powerful over the offic als who owe their place to his preference, his example has naturally demoralized their sense of duty.

It is not to be supposed that Supe Byrnes's preclamation will be followed by the arrest of any of those to whom it is addressed find a way to fight, instead of a convenient be e-mileted without much me avenience less of time at some point entside of Mr ent means to stop these negotiations in this city and henceforth to prevent similar unlawfighting will go on so long as numerous communities are willing to shelter it and there are feels enough left to make it profitable; but it is possible to keep the skirts, if not the outskirts, of New-York clean, and that is quite worth while.

THE PUBLIC AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

There is no excuse for attributing the business excitement and depression in Wall Street on Friday to any anxiety about the Treasury or the silver question. The remarkable de cline in stocks was almost entirely confined t hose of a peculiar character-namely, the stocks of companies which have been engaged in establishing and fortifying monopolies, and in extorting higher prices from consumers for Lieutenant Peacy, by his manly course in products of general use. The Reading Comearning by a lecture campaign the money re- pany had the distinction of forming the largquired for his next Arctic expedition, is taking est combination of that nature which has been offective measures for arousing public interest seen in recent years. Its lease of other coalin his work. His plan of operations, as an- earrying roads was successfully assailed in nounced in "The New-York Saa" with his an- New-Jersey courts, and yet the practical assothority, is simple and practicable. With a ciation of the companies interested was conparty of ten men he hopes to establish a camp tinued without change, and the prices exacted on the north coast of Inglefield Gulf during the from consumers were not reduced. Next in clesing week of July. He will not return to importance of decline was the New-England his former camping-ground, but will select a stock, because the Reading had been claiming will send out a party with supplies, which are New-England trade in anthracite coal. How to be left in a big cache in readiness for the far the sales effected indicate a breaking up inland journey by the middle of May, as he for consumers of coal within its wide range of set out in March, and to take d nk ys or ponies | termine. But there seems much reason t with him in addition to dogs. His first des- believe that the syndicate controlling the comnortheast clast of Greenland, which he hopes severe a decline in its securities if its financial resources had not become seriously impaired.

But other stocks of like character were great

The law of the United States and laws of many States make such a suppression of comin the extreme north and return during the petition an offence against the public. though these laws may be in a measure successfully evaded in the future, as they have combinations. How far they may be in other respects excusable does not matter here, for

an intensely strong public feeling which finds expression in those statutes, is enough to justify distrust of investors, bankers and speculators. For this reason almost exclusively the securities of such companies are unloaded by operators in vast amounts, are thrown out of loans and refused by some bankers and other lenders, not so much because the present business is believed to be unprofitable, but because the

Men begin to appreciate that the public hostility to these combinations, if not made effective through laws already enacted, will assuredly find expression in other and more stringent laws. A new Congress is about to come into power, containing many members who have been elected with express intent to break up combinations for the suppression of free competition. It is also believed that the coming Administration will exert itself to enforce such laws. Hence it is that men begin to doubt whether combinations against the public interest can be permanently profitable.

THE CHEAPNESS OF HUMAN LIFE.

In nothing is the inherent credulity of the average man more strikingly shown than the way in which he will adopt a phrase or proverb without a thought of questioning its truth. A case in point is the assertion, so frequently made by popular speakers, that whereas in the past nothing was more cheap than human life, to-day nothing is more sacred. Doubtless this ought to be the outcome of the modern arrest all concerned for violation of a plain democratic movement which makes so much of the individual. But a study of the statisties of murder in this country compiled by "The Chicago Tribune" would indicate that human life is anything but sacred. In 1889, according to these figures, 3.568 known murders were committed. In 1890 there were 4,290 known murders-an increase of 772, or about 20 per cent. In 1891 the number of known murders was 5,998-an increase of patrons of the prize-ring. There was, per- 1.708, or about 40 per cent. In 1892 the number arose to 6,791-an increase of 793, or a little over 11 per cent. The known murders, therefore, for these four years numbered 20.617; and when we take into account the murders that were not discovered, it is entirely within bounds to say that 25,000 mur ders were committed in the United State during those four years.

This is an appalling record; but an additional horror is lent to it by the statistics relating to the punishment of these murders. Of the 4,230 known murderers of 1890, 102 were executed by law and 127 were lynched by mobs. In 1891, 128 of the 5.998 murderers were executed by law and 198 were yach d. Of the 6.791 murderers of 1892, 107 vere executed by law, while 236 were lynched w mobs, 5 of them being women. In other words, though 17,079 known murders were committed in these three years, only 337 perons were executed by law, while 538, or about 50 per cent more, were lynched by mobs. It s hard to say which fact is the more ominou and disgraceful, the pitifully small number of persons legally punished or the comparatively arge number of persons punished without law. What is certain is, that both records not only show that the laws against murder are no luly executed in this country, but they also uplain why crimes against human life are ecoming so increasingly common. These conlusions were strongly stated the other day by Judge Parker, of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas, in charge to the Grand Jury of Fort Smith. After reciting the figures given above, and leclaring that he believed them to be sub-

tantially accurate, he said: The figures for these years are amply sufficient t ow that the increase of crime is out of all proper n to the increase of population, and that the punish ment for this high crime, while crime is constantly necessing, is constantly decreasing. What is the mintry that more men each year are taken out and estroyed by the violence of the mob, by the fury of ie populace, and put to death for having comed murder than are tried and convicted and pain h d let by for this great crime? Every one of the nched, was a morder of the most brutal and mo sorrid character, and they may be added to the grand otal of the other murters.

This is none too strongly put. It calls attention to a criminal laxity in executing the laws that, unless arrested, threatens the stability and welfare of the country. It was the boast of a murderer in this city a few years ago that hanging for murder was played out in New-York; and though the remark sufficiently aroused the public conscience to insure his execution, the truth of the boast has since been frequently exemplified, and the figures gathered by "The Chicago Tribune" show that it is substantially true for the whole country. Our boast about the sacredness of human life is foolish and vain; for while thousands of known murderers are allowed to go unpunished every year human life is just about the cheapest commodity in the country.

CRINOLINE AND CHOLERA. The brutal injustice of keeping woman in her present political condition was never brought at so prominently as by the present agitation as regards erinoline. It makes the strongest plea, we venture to say, which was ever put forward for woman suffrace since the movement egan. Nothing before has ever so shown the ther helple-sness of woman's position. Marhe present situation. Tiere are two twin scourges threatening our shores-cholera and erinoline, Cholera attacks men as well as women, and what do we find? Strict quarantine and rigid sanitary precautions either aiready in force or about to be applied. Crinoline fields its victims only among women, and not a move, not a shadow of move, is seen either for keeping it out or daying its ravages after it has reached us and become epidemic. If woman had the voice in the affairs of state which soffrage would give her the National Crinoline Quarantine Service would have been established three months ago.

It seems scarcely recessary to say that women do not want crinoline, and are frightened and distressed at its approach. The news papers are full of letters from them protesting against its introduction. The ashion papers, which are conducted by women, ore filled with burning denunciation of crinoline and pathetic confessions that the women of the country are already in its grasp. Earnest outer's by woman against the article may also be heard on the street, in the elevated cars, in the stores-in fact, wherever two or three women are gathered together there will the man who is base enough to listen hear crinoline ob jected to in trembling tones, always ending with the hopeless remark that nothing can be done. They stand like Andromeda, chained to the rock, with the great French monster Crinoline coming up out of the sea to devour them, and with no hope of a Perseus.

Of course the occasion has not been lost by many ill-natured men flippantly to inquire why, if woman doesn't like crinoline, she is going to wear it? They have attempted to be funny by saving that there is no law compelling her to wear it, and some, we blush to say, have even gone so far as to assert that if she is as strongminded as she always says she is at a suffrage

statute books requiring women to wear erinoline, evident that "The Courier" had rather talk the weather or Health but there is a higher law than the statute booksif we may paraphrase a celebrated remark. There is no State or National law, or even municipal ordinance, so far as we can find, compelling birds of passage to fly away to the south at the approach of winter; still they go, impelled by a law they cannot resist. So with the wearing of crinoline. There comes a vague hint that it the crinoline itself is in the drygoods stores. Woman hates it, loathes the sight of it; still she help noticing that another woman has powder on her nose. Right here is where law would come

in. Woman knows in her calmer moments, and when away from the deadly presence of crinoline, that it is a blighting substance, and that she does not want it, and if she could vote she would see that there was a law passed pro hibiting its importation or manufacture. thus keeping it out of her sight she would be free from its baleful influence, and would have no desire for it. But with the accursed stuff tempting her from ten thousand shop windows she can only fly to it and perish in its clutches. What is wanted is crinoline prohibition, absolute and uncompromising. But is there any hope of this with the present male legislators? whatever. They are wholly in the power of the crinoline interests. The crinoline dealers are wealthy and unscrupulous, and will stop at nothing. It is true that bills looking to the suppression of the crinoline traffic have been in troduced in several State legislatures, but no one expects to see them become laws. Both of the old parties are bound hand and foot to the crinoline storekeepers. There must be a third tains a large collection of Sheraton, Queen Anne and party. But it can never become strong till the Chippendale furniture, much Dutch and French mar

the fatal intelligence of the approach of crinoline reached her. Calling her faithful political supporters around her, she said: "Gentlemen, I cannot give my attention to law-making in the Senate of the United States and manage a hoopskirt. Withdraw my name!" Thus, at the very start, crinoline put back the progress of woman perhaps twenty years.

Mr. Chamberlain, in order to reinforce his argunent against Home Rule, "supposes a case, What would happen, he asks, if Great Britain were to become involved in war with the United States, and there were eighty Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament to hamper and embarrass the Government in times of difficulty? We would say that the eighty Irish Members provided for under the Home Rule bill would probably make less trouble than the 103 Members now representing the island. We would also add that in case of any foreign war England would be stronger with the Irish people governing themselves and reconciled under Home Rule than it has been during the last century with the island discon tented and not infrequently openly disloyal.

Does the conspiracy to defeat the Hawaiian treaty, in order to prevent President Harrison from having share or credit in so notable an achievement as the annexation of Hawaii, proeed from Mr. Cleveland?

That unfortunate " Democratic Influence Club, which almost "died a-borning," is now in sore straits and its obituary will probably soon be critten. Somehow this movement never had much vitality. The originators of it received a rude blew as soon as they had launched their frail eraft on the stormy political seas. It never rode very steadily, but was cranky, uncertain and antrustworthy. When it goes down, as it seems certain that it will before long, there will be few to miss or mourn it.

England will be none the worse for a thoroughgoing shaking up, and apparently that is what it will have if Mr. Gladstone lives a few years

From Chicago comes the intelligence that there is a conspiracy in New-York against the World's Fair. Husn't Chicago heard that the opposition of Tammany to National quarantine was withdrawn and that the bill has become a law? That opposition was the only sign of a conspiricy here against the Fair which has come under our notice.

Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-Georgi-ay is now the official version, as found in the repertory of the Hon. Hoke

"The Charleston News and Courier" is moved to remark that The Tribune "is greatly disturbed in its cerebellum by the appointment of Judge Gresham as President Cleveland's Secretary of State." Our contemporary deceives itself. are merely describing with our customary clearness and accuracy the eruption of the Democratic

The number of American shrines is increasing.

Not long ago a public-spirited citizen of Haverhill, Mass., purchased John G. Whittier's birthplace, and turned it over to a board of trustees representing that city, who are to maintain it in its present ondition perpetually. A movement is now in progress in and about Eoston to raise the sum of money necessary to purchase Elmwood, the Cambridge home of James Russell Lowell, in order to preserve it as a permanent memorial of its late owner. The house now stands substantially as Mr. Lowell left it, and this movement bids fair to meet with good success. The Legislature of New-Hampshire has under consideration a proposition to appropriate \$3,000 for the purchase of the birtiplace of Daniel Webster, in Franklin. It is owned by the beirs of Judge Nesmith, an intimate friend of Webster, and, although it was Judge Nesmith's desire that it should be retained forever in its original condition, it is stated that it will soon be puf in the market. The house in which Webster was been now forms a part of the homestead on the old Webster farm of 150 acres. All these movements are in the right direction, and are sure of popular approval.

Schafor Berry has explained his presence at Lakewood as due to a desire to attend a kindergarten entertainment. That is the kind of performance which has been on the political boards there for several weeks.

If this city (Oswego) were a trivate corporation or joint stock company, what class of men, as a rule, would common sense dictate for its board of manustime directors? Would it be the best or the most poorly equipped members of the organization? Would it be men of approved business capacity—men with living interests—genuine stockholders—or the reverse?—(Os-

Hon, Richard Croker and the other Tammany lenders would laugh if they could hear such questions propounded! They would kindly ex-plain to "The Times" that a city as apprehended w a practical statesman is a goose whose function it is to be plucked. We feel warranted in saying that if the author

of "Reautiful Snow" could be identified Coranisioner Prennan would be glad to send him to sea in charge of the Department's most decrepit scow.

Mr. Martin, of Kansas, has not yet offered his so-called credentials as a Senator from that State ile would better wait awhile. There are some judicial decisions about to be rendered which may make it unnecessary for him to give his valuable time to the pullic service.

this sort of talk is born either of malice or of courts." Daggan may consider this a handsome importance. It is true that there is no law on the tribute to his innocence, but we doubt it. It is

the weather or Hamlet's madness than Duggas.

PERSONAL.

John L. Locke, newly elected president of the Republican League of Ohio, was once a newspaper man, and is now a lawyer in Cambridge, Ohio. He law they cannot resist. So that that it crinoline. There comes a vague hint that it it is only a trifle over thirty years of age, and age, so has the must be worn—the crinoline feeling is in the air, the crinoline itself is in the drygoods stores. Wo
Minister to Bolivia.

Some one has been interviewing J. Lockwood man hates it, loathes the sight on than she can Kipling, in Australia, where he is visiting, in regard to the writings of his famous son. He there were to the writings of his famous son. to the writings of his famous son. He thinks the Rudyard's best work is in the short stories, and che "The City of the Dreadful Night" as one of the cley. erest bits. "Absolutely photographic in its distinct ness," is the paternal verdict. Lanore, it seems, is the city thus realistically portrayed. "On a bright," says Mr. Lockwood Kipling, "there is no more fearful place in the world than Lahore. It is hell with the lid on."

Sir Richard Owen, the naturalist, left an entity valued at about \$175,000, which is a little unusual a scientist.

General Racliff Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, on will succeed General R. B. Hayes as president of the National Prisoners' Aid Association near Auburn, N. Y., and educated in that city and h Homer village, and at the age of nineteen served None tutor in the home of Andrew Jackson, jr., at the Hermitage, remaining there until 1850, when hentered the law office of Jacob Brinkerhoff, at Manheld, Ohlo. He was a volunteer in the Union Army and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He has to several years been first vice resident of the National Frisoners' Aid Association.

Lawson Tait, the eminent English surgeon, is about to sell his beautiful country house and its contents because of its distance from town. This mansion said to be a perfect museum of old furniture. It conparty. But it can never become strong till the ballot is given to women.

As an illustration of how the deadly crinoline throws its tentacles around woman and retards her progress, we have only to refer to the recent case of Mrs. Lease, of Kansas. Mrs. Lease had the Senatorship positively within her grasp when the fett intelligence of the analysis of the analysis of the sale. Some very old and choice whese and brandles from his cellar are to come under the auctioners's hammer.

General Grant once declined to serve as predent of the Panama Canal Company, with a salary of

According to foreign papers, the Ameer of Bokhara, who has been on a visit to the Czur at St. Petersburg is seriously considering a proposition to surrender his dominions—over which Russia now exercises a pro-tectorate—to that country for \$2,500,000 in cash and an annual pension of \$50,000, to be paid during the in annual peasion of \$30,000, to be paid during the lifetime of himself and his son. In case he decked upon this step, His Serene Highness will take up his residence in Charkoff. The Ameer's son is to remain in St. Petersburg, as he has become a member of the famous corps of pages, to which only the sons of the highest nobles of the empire are admitted. The Ameer himself has made many friends in the Russian capital, as they have discovered him to be a man of ability, force and considerable refinement.

They say that Judge William Lindsay, of Kentucky recently elected United States Senator in place of Mr. Carlisle, rarely uses an adjective, and does not rely upon rhetoric in his argument. His appeal is to be and reason.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Is "The Toronto Globe" preparing to become an anti-annexationist organ? It declares that the Liberal leaders of Canada have no thought of promoting the annexation movement, and it rebukes The Tribune for thinking that they have. It also prints some doggered verse entitled "This Canada of Ours," in which the writer declares that "Our homes are halls of plenty. we have peace on every hand. And if fees too strong oppress us, on a little island shore dwells a lion that can shield us by the terror of his roar." This is pretty picture, but it is not one that "The Globe" has een wont to present in its columns. The theory that all the ills of Canada are temporary in their characte and due only to the McKinley bill is itself a confession that something is wrong in Canada, for no country is in a healthy condition whose prospering depends on the attitude of a foreign country.

A man with a bad liver very often has a good heart.
If the tongue could kill, not many would live to old age.

The man who picks his own cross never gets the

The man who because right one.

The easiest thing for a loafer to do is to find fault with busy people.

When people are bired to be good they quit work as soon as the pay stops.

The diamond has the most sparkle, but window the most good. giass does the most good.

The trouble with people who can talk is that they are ant to say too much.

The trouble with people who can take and are apt to say too much.

Indertake to prove that there is no hell and every mean man will throw up his dat.

They know in heaven how much religion the rich have by the way they treat poor folks.

The world is full of lion fighters, but it is hard to find people who won't run from a hornet.

If you have the wrong kind of religion in the street cars, you don't have the right kind at church.

—(Eam's Horn.

During the last twenty years a little more than \$52,000,000 has been spent in restoring cathefuls and churches in England, and more than \$48,000,000 has been spent in building new churches. In London alone more than \$4,000,000 has been expended in building and restoring churches.

BILLVILLE EN ROUTE.

We've got our things in order and our collars still as starch.
And we'll soon be 'cross the border-for we're recty
for the March!
We're movin' on to Washin'ton in jes' the finet for the March!
We're movin' on to Washin'ton in jes' the finest
style.
And our mules are goin' to make it in a minute to You bet that we will make it, and we're goln' there

to win;
For we're the chaps that voted for the chap that's
goin' in!
We'll turn the cauntry over and cat and drink our And stay six weeks with Grover, if Grover foots the The quarry where the material for making the staff" used in the World's Fair buildings is ob-

tained is the vast chalk and lime region of Texas, which is said to be full of possibilities of unlimited wealth for future capitalists. When the vigilance committee had been written up

when the vigilance committee had and down.

They swore they'd catch the editor and run him out of town:

And they did.
Though he hid

Then two mattresses of down—
They ripped a feather-bed
And from living heels to head
They feathered and they inked him till he looked just

like a clown! Miss Ella Wilson, of St. Louis, claims to have riginated the idea of execution by electricity. "She

wrote a piece," says a friend, "which showed a man death chair undergoing electricution. Well, It seems when Kemmler, the first victim of electricity, vas put to death in New-York Miss Wilson discovered that they had used her idea entirely in the construction of the chair. She secured an injunction against the State, and after quite a leval battle the Warden of the penitentiary was compelled to change is mechanism in order to comply with the law and still not infringe on Miss Wilson's idea. Bright girl for ninefeen, that, isn't she?"

TENNYSON, Aftoat on the stream
Whose slivery gleam
Is impearled with a brilliance supernal,
O'er 'the bar," all mannless, he glides,
"Face to face' with his pilot he rides
To the anchorage, unfailing, eternal,
—(J. Hoffman Eatten, in Philadelphia Ledger.

When a drummer was registering in a Topeka hots he other day he said to the clerk:

"Is this the book which Abou Ben Adhem had?" "What!" queried the clerk, with a look expression of more or less uncertainty, and in a tone calculated

to repress any attempt at Johing.
"I say," the traveller replied, "is this the book in which Abon Ben Adhem's name is written!" Then a light spread over the clerk's face, and wille

he turned the book around he said, with the manner of one who understood, but was thinking of something

Well, really, I don't know. You see, we have so many people coming here that I can't keep track

Ent did that wretched editor sit down and mona and Did the fak and feathers cost him just a half an hour of sleep!

Not a bit!
He had wit,
And he went all in a hear
To the great Chicago Fair,
And he's representing there.

"First Cleveland man in Dixle," at a dollar for a pecil—(Allanta Constitution.

"The London Optician" says that great men are "The Rudalo Courier" being taken to task by its neighbor "The Commercial" because in its tes, Locke, Bacon, Milton, Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon, Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow and